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ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAULINE.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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The National Union does not hold itself responsible for views expressed in signed articles and correspondence.

Notes and News.

Women and Local Government.

The annual report of the Women's Local Government Society shows that the Society has made representations to members of Parliament with regard to a number of political questions, such as the provision in the War Pensions Bill for women's share in its administration, and provision in the Munitions (Amendment) Act for a woman assessor, where the complainant or defendant in any proceedings before a Munitions Tribunal is a female worker. The Chairman of Committee and Honorary Secretary of the Society also attached their names to the Memorial organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, last June, urging the admission of women to the higher grades of the Civil Service, and the increased need for utilising the services of well-qualified women to relieve the strain on administrative departments due to the war. Owing to the postponement of municipal elections during the war, the hopes of women's return in great numbers to serve on Councils have, unfortunately, been deferred. It is also very disappointing that when vacancies have had to be filled by new members there has been very little co-option of women under the Elections and Registration Act, "in spite," as the report points out, "of the fact that many councils have prepared, or are preparing, schemes for 'Maternity and Infant Welfare.'" Cases of co-option have occurred on the Flint County Council, Islington Borough Council, Keswick U.D.C., and eight Boards of Guardians, but, as a rule, Councils have preferred to co-opt an additional man.

An Episode Slurred Over.

One incident in the recent Clyde strike, we feel, has not received sufficient attention in the public Press. According to the report of the proceedings of the Glasgow Sheriff's Court, on March 29th, quoted in *The Herald*, it appears that David Kirkwood, Convener of the Shop Stewards at the Parkhead Works, was granted facilities (at a time when labour was scarce) to visit the various engineering departments in the interest of the workers, or in the joint interests of employers and employed. The management had expressed gratification at the good results of these visits. Later, "an agreement was made by which the employers pledged themselves not to use the scheme for dilution of labour for the purpose of introducing cheap labour, and also to give a committee appointed by the skilled workers an opportunity of seeing that the pledge was kept."

It happened, however, that in one shop women were introduced, and, on the Shop Steward visiting that shop to ascertain the conditions of women's labour, the management strongly protested that neither David Kirkwood nor any other Shop Steward had any right to discuss wages or conditions with the women-workers, and forbade access to the shop.

According to Mr. Lloyd George (in reply to a question asked in the House), this demand "was a very considerable extension of the privileges previously enjoyed by the Convener"; but why this should be so it is hard to conceive. It has been the customary right of the Convener to enter any shop where there is liability to friction or dispute. It was conceded that the men in the trade union had a right to inform themselves of the conditions under which the dilution of labour was being carried out. But when they wished to be satisfied as to the pay and treatment of the *women*-workers, inquiry was promptly stifled. Are the women-workers singled out for delivery into the hands of the employers, while the interests of the men, skilled or unskilled, require safeguards and supervision? Or are facilities to be offered to employers to "dilute" labour, undetected, with women-workers, who, by-the-by, are not allowed to enter the trade union? The only conclusions which it is possible to draw are exceedingly unsatisfactory.

Sir John Gorst.

In the Right Honourable Sir John Eldon Gorst the cause of Women's Suffrage loses an old and staunch upholder and friend and the nation a faithful public servant, who never hesitated to speak out very plainly on the evils arising out of the masculinism dominant in all departments of the administration. In a little book on *Education and Race Regeneration*, almost his latest published work, Sir John Gorst advocated most earnestly the crying need in the Education Department for the help of women, and showed how the work of that Department suffers continually from want of their co-operation. "Man lords it over woman to the great detriment of the children. It is beyond the power of legislation or of minutes and orders of the Department to cure the evil. Nothing but the progress of enlightenment, and the practical assumption by women of their proper part in the direction of the education of young children, will disturb the conceit of the men and cause them to doubt their own capacity and to acknowledge that women are better qualified to deal with the matter than they themselves are."

Welcome to Dr. Elsie Inglis and Her Coadjutors.

The great event of the week has been Dr. Elsie Inglis's welcome to London. Her lecture on "Serbia" was arranged by the London Society for Women's Suffrage, at the Criterion Theatre, by kind permission of Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore. The Earl of Selborne, who took the chair, presided over a big, enthusiastic meeting. On Monday evening a Reception was held by the Lady Cowdray, at which a large number of guests were assembled to meet Dr. Inglis and H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Serbia, who graciously put aside difficulties caused by heavy pressure of important engagements, to be present, and to greet the noble heroine of Serbia in this country.

The Croix de Guerre for Mrs. Harley.

After a year's service abroad, during which she organised the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Hospitals at Salonika, Mrs. Harley has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre on her retiring home, General Sarrail presiding at the ceremony.

Quick Work.

News travels slowly from the Girton and Newnham Unit at Salonika, but we have had several letters lately, all of which speak of the excellency of the X-ray department there and the capital way in which Miss Edith Stoney came to the rescue of the Unit while at Ghevgeli. At this small Serbian town there was, naturally, no electric light, but with great promptitude Miss Stoney quickly wired the hospital and had a supply of electricity running the first night.

Creches for Farm Labourers' Babies.

Writing on "Women and the Land," in *The Daily News and Leader* of March 30th, Sir Richard Winfrey, M.P., suggests that crèches should be established, in which the young children of women willing to work upon the land can be cared for by voluntary helpers, of which there should be a plentiful supply. "Practically nothing has been attempted in this direction," he says, "and when the farmer is asked by the Tribunal whether he has made any effort to get female labour he bluntly answers 'No.'"

Lamp Day.

May 12th, the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birthday, will be celebrated in London and for many miles round, not by a flag day but by a "Lamp Day," in honour of the "Lady with the Lamp," who brought light into the dark places where suffering was following on mismanagement. Little lamps (instead of the familiar flags) will be sold in the streets to raise funds for Women's Service, and to pay for training women for national service, and the service of women has never in our history been so much needed. "We shall this day light such a Lamp as, by God's grace, in England as (I trust) will never be put out," to take for Women's Service the noble words of Hugh Latimer in the sixteenth century. We know that all our London readers are throwing themselves heart and soul into the preparations for Lamp Day, and are ready to work on the Day itself; but we also want to ask them to find us sellers for the special Florence Nightingale Number of The Common Cause, in which we give a full account of the big work being done, and of what we hope to do. Dear readers, who are pledged to give other service, will you each of you spare *three shillings* to pay a substitute to sell for you? If we can collect £50 we can find from two to three hundred sellers. Who will help us?

A Tribute to Dr. Elsie Inglis.

A warm tribute to Dr. Elsie Inglis's work in Serbia from Dr. Curcin, a member of the Serbian Medical High Command, is contained in a paper read at the meeting at the Criterion Theatre on Wednesday, at which Dr. Inglis described her experiences.

"I am sure," says Dr. Curcin, "that owing to her modesty she will say nothing about her own work, but, as I was attached to the medical staff of the Serbian High Command, I had many opportunities of closely observing and following her splendid work. Permit me, then, by this small tribute, at least to lighten the great burden of gratitude which I, together with my countrymen, owe to this truly distinguished and remarkable lady, with whom, I venture to say, but few women in the British Empire can compare. Permit me at least to gratify the many friends and acquaintances of Dr. Inglis by giving publicity to some little incidents connected with her work on the Serbian battlefields—incidents from which they will with delight recognise the old firmness of character and perseverance in any work she has once undertaken."

After describing the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals amidst the destruction wrought by enteric fever and typhus, the writer continues :—

"It was due to Dr. Inglis alone that connection between the hospitals was maintained. Taken all in all, these hospitals were the best-organised medical institutions Serbia had had up till then. 'Please tell me where a hospital is badly needed now. No matter what the difficulties, we shall endeavour to do something.' These words occurred in every conversation whenever Dr. Inglis came to the Medical Headquarters to offer fresh assistance. Difficulties in Serbia differ considerably from analogous difficulties in Great Britain. They are incalculably greater and more numerous, yet, for Dr. Inglis, no difficulties existed that could not be overcome. . . .

"The hospital at Lazarevatz was Dr. Inglis's favourite hospital, perhaps for the very reason that it was only established after so many difficulties. My chief, the Commander of the Medical Staff, knowing the circumstances, tried hard to dissuade the Doctor from selecting that spot to establish her Scottish Women's Hospital, and on several occasions he offered Dr. Inglis a far better locality—a little place called Arangelovatz—on the same railway line, beside the well-known Bukovitza Springs, with a beautiful park and a well-arranged hospital, which could have been taken over by the Scottish Women. When Dr. Inglis came back from Arangelovatz, where she had gone to see what the place was like, she emphatically refused to take her Unit there. 'The hospital at Arangelovatz is excellently arranged,' she said, 'and one of the best I have so far seen. We wish to help where there are no hospitals or where they are not good, and not to interfere with what is already in good working order.' So a hospital was established at Lazarevatz—a hospital which was created out of nothing. Up to 500 wounded, brought in straight from the firing line, were accommodated in this hospital during the Austro-German offensive."

Dr. Curcin gives several examples of Dr. Inglis's resourcefulness in emergency. "At the time of the last offensive," he writes, "the hospital in Kragujevatz was packed with wounded, and all day long fresh batches were arriving. But when I went, one evening, to Dr. Inglis's hospital, I found there a considerable number of wounded, of whom the orderlies had declared that it was absolutely impossible to admit them to the wards, as there was no place where they could be laid. They had, however, all been accommodated, all the same, and very comfortably, too. But how? Dr. Inglis had ordered a sufficient number of straw sacks to be brought in from the hospital staff quarters, and the staff made shift with blankets only during all that time.

"When I sent word to Dr. Inglis, at Kragujevatz, that it had become necessary to retreat that very afternoon owing to the danger of the railway communication being cut at any moment, she came to my office in the forenoon quite pale and excited—I had never seen her like that—to tell me that she and the members of her Unit could not go because they could not leave the wounded in the hospital. In the meantime, my orders were quite clear and explicit, and I was compelled to see them carried out. Then Dr. Inglis asked that she might see the Serbian surgeon who was to take over the hospital and remain with the wounded, so that she might show and explain her most serious cases to him. I tried in vain to dissuade her from this, and begged of her to get ready before the arrival of the surgeon; but she would not hear of leaving. . . .

"Even after that Dr. Inglis went back three times to the hospital on hearing that some of her patients had hæmorrhage or developed some similar complication. Three times a motor-car was sent in vain to convey her to the station—a motor-car which had been found after many difficulties and commandeered for the evacuation. In the end she had to walk, and arrived at the station just as the last train was on the point of steaming out. I must beg Dr. Inglis to forgive if, in those terrible moments, I was compelled to oppose her wishes, and to demand from her what she felt at the time to be impossible.

"When, some weeks later, we met again at Kralievo, where the Scottish Mission for Mladenovatz was in charge of the wounded, circumstances were no less grave and difficult. . . .

"One evening the Chief of the Serbian Medical Staff, Sir Ralph Paget, Commissioner for the British Hospitals in Serbia, Drs. Inglis and Hutchison and I met together in the office of Dr. McGregor, Chief of the Mladenovatz Mission, in order to discuss the retreat of the various Units. We felt as if a heavy burden had been lifted from all our hearts when Dr. Inglis and Dr. Hutchison most emphatically declared that they would remain in the hospitals with the Serbian wounded under the enemy. The other three Units at Bulgarian Bania decided to do the same."

After describing the coolness with which Dr. Inglis went on discussing hospital matters with enemy aeroplanes overhead, Dr. Curcin concludes :—

"I am personally grateful to Dr. Inglis because, both directly and indirectly, she gave me a clear and precise conception of the British woman, and also of the task she will accomplish with regard to society."

Women's Sickness Benefits.

[An open Letter to the Editor.]

Madam,—The report of the meeting of the Faculty of Insurance, which appeared in *The Observer* of April 2nd, laid emphasis on the high rate of sickness benefit paid to women under the Insurance Act. It may be of interest to the readers of The Common Cause to know that in the Women Clerks and Secretaries' Friendly Society, which was formed in 1912 to meet the requirements of the Insurance Act, this has not been the case. It is true that the majority of the members are single women, but they include all grades of the profession. The lives were fairly carefully chosen, and if this had been the practice in many other societies there would not have been such a large deficit. In the Women Clerks and Secretaries' Friendly Society the rate of payment for sickness and disablement has been about one penny a week per member.

We believe that in other societies composed mainly of single women the rate of sickness benefit has been within the actuarial estimate. The heavy claims for women seem to occur in societies composed chiefly of industrial workers earning very low wages. Many of these are married women, who are most of the time doing double work—the badly-paid employment at the workshop or factory and the unpaid home work, which ought to be a separate occupation in itself. The member of the Faculty of Insurance who stated, "That in some societies, quite improperly, men were paying for women—Peter was being robbed to pay Pauline," forgot that, apart from illnesses arising from maternity, the wages of the majority of insured women at the present time are insufficient to keep up a requisite standard of health, and that, in addition to their work, they are called upon to perform household duties during the time that should be spent in resting mind and body.

It is certainly true that the actuarial basis laid down for the finance of the Insurance Act in respect to women is inaccurate, but is it surprising that the estimate has proved incorrect when no account was taken of maternity nor of the illnesses arising from maternity! In the Women Clerks and Secretaries' Friendly Society less than the estimated amount is spent, but it is spent in a different proportion from that anticipated. Prior to the passing of the Insurance Act there were few statistics available in respect to women. A very small proportion of the women of the nation were insured, and these, for the most part, were picked lives, and, as a rule, the wives and daughters of men who were also insured.

Before the Amending Act of 1913 the maternity benefit was the husband's benefit, and was paid to him. A woman, who was herself an insured person, received, in addition, sick pay, *viz.*, 7s. 6d. a week for the four weeks after confinement. *But the Amending Act of 1913 laid a heavy load on many of the Women's Societies, as, in addition to paying sickness benefit, they are now bound to pay the maternity benefit, which ought to be paid by the husband's society*, if he should have paid an insufficient number of contributions, or if he is in arrears.

It would be of great value to women if it were possible to ascertain how far the heavy claims they make on the insurance fund are due to insufficient nourishment owing to low wages, and how much is due to maternity.

Marian Berry

(Member of Middlesex Insurance Committee, and of the Management Committee, Women Clerks and Secretaries).

BRITISH WOMEN MARRIED TO ALIENS.

We have received the following communication from the Organising Secretary of the Women's Liberal League of New South Wales:—

Dear Madam,—Although the position of British women married to aliens has been under consideration for some time, we have found it difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion, owing to lack of correct information.

Although we have appealed to some eminent authorities respecting Lady Aberconway's statement that the right of retaining British nationality on marriage was enjoyed by British women from earliest times, until the year 1870, we have not been able to obtain any clear light on what appears to us the crux of the matter—the position of the offspring of such marriages.

Locality of birth seems, previous to 1870, to have been the governing factor of the child's nationality, and he was regarded as friend or foe according to surrounding circumstances. A divided nationality in a family could not tend to the happiness of a mother, and would prove disastrous in war time.

We are of opinion that a woman who, of her own free will enters into the marriage state with an alien, ceases, by virtue of this act, to be a British subject, and adopts the nationality of her husband. We consider that steps should be taken by the clergyman or registrar to make the woman fully aware of the fact that by this marriage she will lose her rights as a British citizen. Provision has always been made for the re-admission of the woman to British nationality should she so desire after the death of her husband. We therefore consider that she is fairly dealt with, and do not recommend any change.

But the question assumes a new aspect when a British woman who marries a British subject is compelled to forfeit her British nationality and rights by the act of her husband, who is free to adopt the nationality of any other country. Here we share to the full the strongly expressed indignation of Lady Aberconway, as she pictures the possibility of a British subject adopting the nationality of a Turk, and placing his British-born wife in a harem. It is, therefore, with a deep sense of relief that we find that the Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, passed in 1914 by the Imperial Government, provides *inter alia* (Section 10) that if a man during the continuance of the marriage ceases to be a British subject, the wife may make a declaration that she wishes to retain her British nationality, and, if she does so, the change in her husband's nationality will not effect any change in her status.

As far as we have been able to obtain definite information, with the limited resources at our disposal, we are of opinion that the interests of women have been fairly dealt with by the Act passed in 1914, and we can see no necessity for urging the Commonwealth Parliament to reject any of the clauses referring to the position of British women married to aliens.

L. Boyne Luffman.

THE GIANT PROBLEM OF THE COMING DAYS.

All the biggest problems of economy lie ahead of us. We have made our way, and more or less paid our way, out of past savings and surplus income, but the big difficulties and the stiff times are yet to be faced. There are aspects of the war-loss with which we are, in a certain sad sense, familiar; even now, as we look at the cost of it all, we know how great is the price with which our freedom is bought, and the greatest part of the price is paid for in lives and in things more precious than life; and yet there remains the rest of the cost. Beside the greater irreplaceable losses there is the lost good skill of the workers all over Europe, and the horrible secondary waste of energies dragged away from productive work to the work of destruction. And this is the loss that can be replaced.

Production on a stupendous scale is the immediate programme for us in Great Britain if we are to win through the war, and the still more difficult time of reconstruction. The energies of every man and woman will be wanted for the building-up of the State, and the skill we have lost must be replaced by the skill of the rising generation and of the women of the country. And the biggest problems of all will probably be solved by the chemists. There is hardly a question of economy in production, or of utilising waste products in which the chemist has not the first, and last, word. Our dye industries, the manufacture of margarine, the problems of water-softening and corrosion, said by Mr. Mc. C. Lewis to cost the Navy of the United States about two million dollars annually in damage, are only two or three regions full of secrets waiting to be discovered.

All through the ages, in time of war, the women have taken up the men's tools and the burden of the economic problems of their times. To-day the field of work is wider, the task far more complicated, but the call to women is the same.

Scholarships for commercial chemistry are being advocated in the Press, and the Advisory Council of the Privy Council has allocated a sum towards the first cost of equipment and materials for research. Will our readers, who have so generously supported the scheme for Two Scholarships for Women in Commercial Chemistry, help to complete the required amount of one hundred pounds?

	£	s.	d.
Amount already acknowledged	77	5	2
Mrs. Walford		10	0
Miss M. Mathilde Rowntree (One of Eighty Readers) ...		10	0
Mrs. Auerbach	1	1	0
Miss E. M. Duncan		10	0
Dr. Florence Stoney	1	1	0
Miss Ethel M. Naish	1	0	0
Mrs. F. D. Taylor		10	0
Mrs. Francis Storrs	2	2	0
Miss M. A. Temperley	1	0	0
A Member of Oxford Students' Society		5	0
	£35	14	2

MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

It is hoped that there will be a good attendance at the Mansion House Meeting which the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Wakefield, is giving in aid of our work in Russia for the relief of refugees from the war zone, on Tuesday, April 11th, at 5 p.m.

The Lord Mayor will himself preside. The speakers will include Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., who has been acting as Red Cross Commissioner in Petrograd, and whose sympathetic interest obtained for our Unit the protection of the Empress Alexandra; Mr. Rothay Reynolds, the author of some valuable books on Russia, and for five years *Daily News* Correspondent in Petrograd; and Miss Violetta Thurstan, of the National Union of Trained Nurses.

Miss Thurstan went to Russia for the N.U.W.S.S. as nursing organiser. She has had unique opportunities for investigation of the actual conditions under which the refugees are living. She has also come into personal contact with the organisations, both permanent and temporary, which are dealing with problems that have arisen out of the refugee invasion. She brings with her many vivid stories of the hardships and sorrows of these unfortunate people.

Invitations can be obtained from the Meetings Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

AN INDISPENSABLE VOLUME.

We would remind all readers that the last issue concluded our seventh year, and that orders may now be placed for Volume VII. Price 8s. 6d., and postage. Bound in N.U. colours. These volumes are indispensable as reference books for all workers for Women's Interests. The volume just completed will be of special interest for the future, for it is at once a record of the work done at home and abroad by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and a chronicle of Women's Service rendered to the State during a great crisis.

SOME MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

The Englishwoman.—Mr. William Diack contributes an article on "Women and Farm Work," in which he takes a hopeful view of the possibilities of finding enough female labour to meet all the requirements of agriculture provided that the farmers realise the necessity of paying a fair wage, and providing suitable lodgings within reasonable distance of the farm. One result of the employment of women volunteers on the land will, he considers, be "to give a new and powerful impetus to the movement for improving the social conditions of the agricultural labourers of Britain." Miss Amy Drucker, in an account of her harvesting experience on a Suffolk farm last year, also emphasises the need for a better wage. "It is not," she writes, "incapacity or unwillingness to do the work that will prevent women from becoming farm labourers, but the inability to live on the wages at present offered."

Under "Problems of the Day," the need for policewomen is discussed. Mrs. Scharlieb reviews the Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, and points out that though it is to be hoped that the Government and the local authorities will do their share in carrying the recommendations of the Commission into effect, "no solid advantage can be secured unless the public, and more especially the women of the land, intelligently realise the danger, and set themselves to procure a higher moral standard and greatly improved methods of dealing with the danger from the medical, educational, and moral aspects." Other articles are, "The Tragedy of Serbia," by Dr. Elsie Inglis, "A Will and No Way," by Miss Palliser, "Shakespeare's Fools," by E. G. Moore, and "Zumani," by Alice Werner.

Of special interest in *The Fortnightly Review* for April, is Mr. James Milne's article on "The Spirit of France," and especially of Frenchwomen, and some beautiful verses by M. Verhaeren, in memory of Rupert Brooke. *Blackwood* contains Dr. Alice Hutchison's delightfully written account of adventures in Serbia and Austria, and Mrs. Alec Tweedie's "Women and War Economy," in the *English Review*, can be recommended as suitable reading to put in the hands of every legislator not too old to learn. *The Mothers' Magazine* contains an article on The Women's Institutes of British Columbia, by Miss Alice Ravenhill, and Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser writes on "War and Child Mortality."

BOOK REVIEWS.

Letters from a Field Hospital. By Mabel Dearmer. With a Memoir of the Author by Stephen Gwynn. (Macmillan & Co. 2s. 6d.)

My Diary in Serbia. By Monica M. Stanley. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton & Kent. 2s.)

Many accounts of hospital work in Serbia, from the doctors' and nurses' point of view, have appeared in The Common Cause. Mrs. Dearmer's letters give another side of hospital life—that of the orderly. It will be remembered that Mrs. Dearmer died of typhoid last July at Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's Field Hospital at Kragujevatz, where she worked for six months in charge of the linen department, Dr. Dearmer being at the same time chaplain of the hospital. The letters are for the most part written to Mr. Stephen Gwynn, whose interesting memoir of Mrs. Dearmer's life and work forms an introduction to the volume.

Another account of Mrs. St. Clair Stobart's Hospital—this time from the point of view of the kitchen department—is given by Miss Monica M. Stanley, who went out with the unit as head cook and was, fortunately, able to leave the country before it was finally overrun by the enemy.

Some Aspects of the Woman's Movement. Edited by Zoë Fairfield. (London: Student Christian Movement, 93 and 94, Chancery Lane, W.C.)

This little volume is issued especially for the use of study circles in colleges and elsewhere. It is "an attempt to estimate the actual position of women in the past and in the present, and to suggest some of the guiding principles upon which the future may most hopefully be built." In the first chapter Mr. Ernest Barker gives a survey of the place of women in history, showing what their position has been, and indicating the causes which have chiefly affected that position. Miss Ady seeks to show how women have influenced history, Miss Collet writes of normal development in education and in the economic sphere, and Dr. Helen Wilson of the movement for reform in sex morality. A chapter by Miss Saunders deals with the international aspects of the Women's Movement, and Mr. William Temple writes on nature of government, while in the concluding chapters Miss Zoë Fairfield discusses some of the questions concerning the relations of men and women and the family.

Vassar. American College and University Series. By James M. Taylor and Elizabeth H. Haight. (Oxford University Press. 6s. 6d.)

An account of the first endowed college for women in America, containing an interesting chapter on the history of the education of American girls. Opened in 1865, at a time when it was generally regarded as impossible to educate women to the men's level, Vassar had to endure much criticism, and "the name long stood for many as a synonym of what one would not wish for girls." "Every challenge from the colleges, every distrust as to the thoroughness of a woman's college in comparison with the supposed standards of the colleges for men, every fear that men and women professors would not exact results from girl students, every expectation that these bodies of girls would develop morbidity and graduate unfitted for a common world, was directed at Vassar. . . . Against almost all the world, against unbelief founded on false views of women and unbelief based on a wrong faith in the superiority of the teaching of men, it quietly, patiently, faithfully worked on, very slowly, at last gaining a recognition from colleges and universities that it had long before deserved because of its honest quality and its thoroughness of work. No other woman's college had to bear so much, because Vassar had done its work; no other had to plead so long for recognition, because Vassar had won its battle."

Embroidery and Design. By Joan H. Drew. Illustrated by Typical Designs. (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd. London. 2s. 6d. net.)

At a first thought there seems to be little time or energy left in war time for the delicate and lovely arts of needlework. All our sewing time and more is taken up by plain work for the hospitals and bandages for the Red Cross. But one glance at the strong and simple lines of suggested Decoration for Children's Frocks, on pages 35 and 38, give us pause. Tiny garments, which cannot be elaborate, or expensively-trimmed any longer, may be made beautiful by the right employment of these bits of true English decoration. For Miss Drew's aim in writing this book was to draw attention to the great beauty of old English embroidery, and she has chosen her examples with a loving care and what we may call a scholarly taste, to be best appreciated by those who know the sources from which they were drawn. The result is a beautiful little collection of traditional borders, powderings, and sprigs which has the very unusual quality of suggesting other possibilities and combinations which are opened up further by an admirable chapter, "How to draw very simple designs."

Fireless Cookery, by Miss Florence Petty. *The Pudding Lady* is the latest leaflet issued by the National Food Reform Association, 178, St. Stephen's House, Westminster. A specimen copy may be obtained, post free, by forwarding two penny stamps. Quantities at reduced rates.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Matilda and Marcus. By Mary Richardson. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton & Kent. 6s.)

The Way of the Cross. By Doroshevitch. With an Introduction by Stephen Graham. (Constable. 2s. 6d.)

In Hoc Vince. The Story of a Red Cross Flag. By Florence Barclay.

For Soul and Body. Talks on Spiritual Healing. By Harriette S. Bainsbridge. (W. Heffer. 9d.)

The Ancient Office of Deaconess. By E. A. Gilchrist. (C.L.W.S. 1d.)

Whittenbury College. By Alice M. Chesterton. (Nelson. 3s. 6d.)

The British Dominions Year Book, 1916. (British Dominions General Insurance Co., 1, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.)

The Way to Personality. By George B. Robson. (Headley. 2s. 6d.)

The Girl He Left Behind Him (A Story of a Woman War Worker). By Hugh Martin. (Witherby & Co. 1d.)

International Relations in the Light of Christianity. By Miss A. Maude Royden and other writers. (Simpkin, Marshall. 2s. 6d.)

Twilight Sleep. The Painless Method of Childbirth. By W. Osborne Greenwood, M.B., B.S. (Newnes. 1s.)

Housekeeping on 25s. a Week or Under, or How to Feed a Family of Five for 16s. in War Time (price 1d.); One Shillingsworth of Food for Tenpence (price 2d.); and Facts for Patriots (third series) (3d.). [The National Food Economy League, 3, Woodstock Street, Oxford Street, W.]

Women in the Labour Market (Manchester and District) During the War. (Women's War Interests Committee, Room 26, 1, Princess Street, Manchester. 1d.)

Some Last Words on Women's Suffrage. An Address delivered in Dublin by Thomas J. Haslam. (Copies from Mrs. Haslam, 163, Rathgar Road, Dublin. 1d.)

Correspondence.

STARVATION DEATHS.

Madam,—Every year the Local Government Board publishes a Return of "Deaths in England and Wales upon which a Coroner's Jury has returned a Verdict of Death from Starvation, or Death accelerated by Privation." The Local Government Board is always exceedingly slow in bringing out this Return, and that for 1914 only appeared a few weeks ago. There is something very ghastly in such deaths taking place in the richest country in the world; and it is even more ghastly when we remember that the number of deaths from destitution, upon which an inquest is held, is very small in proportion to those which really are caused by want of food, clothing, shelter, or medical attention, but escape an inquest. There are two classes of starved persons to which special and immediate attention should be given.

(1) *Old Age Pensioners.*

Six deaths (all in London) were of Old Age Pensioners, two of whom had been in receipt of out-relief before obtaining pensions. Unless necessitous pensioners are assisted by the Legislature there is every probability, as the price of food increases, of more being starved. Either they should be allowed Poor Law Relief without loss of pension, or the Pension Committee should be permitted, where necessary, to raise the pension to 7s. 6d. Meanwhile all Boards of Guardians should certainly keep in touch with those who have previously been in receipt of Poor-Law relief; and it would be well if they would imitate the Derby Board of Guardians and make inquiries as to the condition of the pensioners in their district. An account of this survey by the Derby Guardians will be found in the "Poor Law Officers' Journal" for January 28th last.

(2) *Children.*

No less than six children, of ages varying from five weeks to five years, appear in the list. In most of these cases it is stated that no application was made for relief, or none until it was obviously too late. In one case (No. 45) "the mother giving evidence stated that she had no money to obtain medical advice." Now it is not only the right but the duty (by Act of Parliament) of a parent to apply for medical relief for a sick child who needs it if the parent cannot pay for a doctor; and this ought to be taught by clergy, ministers of religion, district visitors, and all who have to do with the poor. I have spoken of the duty of parents to apply; but it is most necessary to add that parents have often been deterred from applying for relief for their children by the attitude of "the Guardians of the Poor"; and again great mischief has been done by the Local Government Board Inspectors who have tried to induce the Guardians to cut down medical relief, and have naturally influenced them in that direction. Although of late the Local Government Board has become much more sensible and humane, its former teaching still works mischief.

J. Theodore Dodd.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Madam,—Miss Rathbone's appeal to the members of the National Union to begin study circles of one in bed between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. is, of course, most excellent, and will, I am sure, meet with universal approval. Fortunately, however, in spite of the burden of practical work, a few women have for years put Miss Rathbone's excellent idea into daily practice, and hence the demand of February last year, that all the energies of the Suffragists should not be devoted to making good the destruction of the moment, but some diverted to studying first causes.

May I suggest that those who are intending for the first time to exercise "their mental capacity," as Miss Rathbone suggests it is now time they should, it would be as well if they, as Suffragists and National Union Suffragists, pondered daily and deeply over the resolution we passed in support of "the Asquith declaration as to the objects with which we entered this war." When that has been mastered and become part of themselves, if they would then as deeply study our international relations with Italy, as revealed by Sir A. Evans in *The Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Seton Watson in *The English Review*, and Dr. Dillon in *The Contemporary Review*—international relations not buried in the past with all the traditions of past diplomacy confusing the view, but to-day inter-war arrangements alleged by the exposers to be the price of Italy's present position. This study will not of necessity produce either pacifists or pro-Germans; it is a well-known fact that pots and kettles are often equally black, and women at least should know that. It will, however, I personally hope, and that is why I make the suggestion, arouse in members of the National Union a conviction that the time is at hand when its position as party to the political truce should be reviewed. That position was adopted as a result of the "Asquith declaration." Now that later developments seem to prove that "the Asquith declaration," like "the Asquith Suffrage pledge" of ever-blessed memory, is movable, our position in this truce does not appear to me quite justifiable.

I am aware the House of Commons has had this information, and the members have had opportunities to study it in circles of one, without any effect; but we of the National Union must long ago have relinquished any lingering belief we may have acquired in our girl studies of constitutional history in the freedom or power of the modern House of Commons.

We must not, therefore, be biassed unduly by the supineness of the House of Commons, and, like the ostrich, bury our heads in the sand, refusing to face this new situation.

N. O'Shea.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Les vrais heureux sont bons. Comme les bons, visités par l'épreuve deviennent meilleurs! Ceux qui n'ont pas souffert sont legers, mais qui n'a pas de bonheur n'en sait guère donner. On ne donne que du sien. . . . La vie seule ranime la vie. *Ce que nous devons aux autres ce n'est pas notre soif et notre faim, mais notre pain et notre gourde.*

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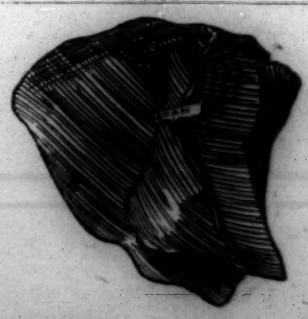

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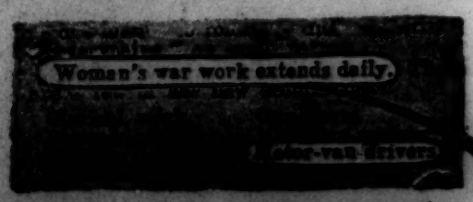

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

"Robbing Peter to Pay Pauline."

At a conference of the Faculty of Insurance (April 1st), the Chairman, Mr. Handel-Booth, M.P., remarked that the Insurance Act had reached a critical phase of its career. While the part of the scheme relating to men was sound, that relating to women was "hopelessly insolvent," and the Government had no right to ask millions of men to risk their lives on the battlefield and then come back to a compulsory scheme which was not sound.

Mr. Kinsley Wood, L.C.C., vice-chairman of the London Insurance Committee, is also reported to have said that there was something like a financial crisis in the scheme. "The great financial problem was in connection with the insurance of women, especially married women. A colossal actuarial blunder, mainly due to insufficiency of experience, had been made. A conservative estimate of the annual deficit, on account of women's sickness alone, was £500,000, and a still graver position might be disclosed in connection with women's disablement benefit. In some societies, quite improperly, men were paying for women—Peter was being robbed to pay Pauline. (Laughter.)" Great sympathy was expressed for Peter. But what about Pauline?

Could a more striking example be found, or finer object-lesson of the way in which women's interests are regarded and handled by groups of the male experts supposed to safeguard them? The Chairman expressed his horror, not at the condition of women's health revealed by the insurance statistics, but at the thought that the men might have to make good the deficiency. The man is the victim, the man is the real sufferer; a grave injustice is being done to him; he is likely to be "robbed" because his daughter and his wife (more especially his wife) are in bad health. The fact is, that among the very first discoveries made by the administrators of the Insurance Act was the disclosure of a revolting amount of suffering and sickness among married working women. Sufferers who had not been able to afford medical advice, and had borne an inconceivable amount of distress and pain, were suddenly made aware that they now had a right to assistance in sickness, and began to avail themselves of it. The result causes Messrs. Handel-Booth and Kingsley Wood to quake with apprehension. These tiresome women have thrown out the calculations altogether. "A colossal actuarial blunder, mainly due to insufficiency of experience, has been made."

But how came that "colossal blunder" to be made? How came it that in the homes and workshops of England there was all this carefully-concealed misery and ignored ill-health? How was it that there was no available experience on which to base the estimates? The man, if he is provident and sober, has had his sick-club and benefit societies, which furnished statistics gathered over a number of years. These figures have been accessible, and have always formed a basis for calculations in considering the health of the men of the working classes. The woman may be said to have had nothing of the kind, nothing at all comparable, at any rate, with the great prudential organisations for voluntary insurance. So the figures were not forthcoming. But, what seems more extraordinary, doctors themselves did not know. Only women, perhaps, have had the knowledge. Only women know how much the poorer among them will endure before they "give in"; which means before they are driven to seek medical advice, sometimes to find that the medical advice has been delayed till it is too late to be of any use. The old superstition that women of the working classes enjoy "rude health" and do not suffer from many of the ail-

ments common among well-to-do women still obtains credence—even among actuaries.

There is, for instance, a very old-established and cherished belief that peasant women and field workers, leading a "natural" out-of-door life, do not suffer through maternity as do townswomen; they are up and out again in the fields in a few days, or hours, after child-birth, and are none the worse. You will find this stated in a number of works of reference, on the authority of medical experts of most countries, but more particularly asserted of less-known regions, such as Southern Italy, Russia, and Balkan countries.

The writer well remembers quoting a passage to this effect from a German writer to a Russian woman-doctor, who had had many years of medical experience among the peasants of Russian communes, and (after a stay of some years in the United States) among some of the Bulgarian vilayets on the Macedonian border. The reply was: "They say these things because they do not know. The peasant women in the villages never see a doctor. Nobody knows what they suffer. No one who does not live among them and has not their confidence has the least idea of the misery, the easily-preventable misery, and ill-health, nor of how many women die in early life. They are no stronger and no more immune from suffering than more 'civilized' women, and the penalties they pay for their ignorance and poverty and lack of medical help are terrible." Her words carried the more weight, because in Russia the Government has made some effort to cope with these evils. A large number of women are specially trained for the post of "communal-doctor," and paid a small stipend by the State to work among the peasant-women, with a status which may be described as something between that of a doctor and of a parish nurse. From her nothing is concealed, and no one is too poor or too degraded to ask for her counsel.

In Great Britain, perhaps, in time, the intimate knowledge of the real conditions gained by the parish nurse and the health visitor will help to dispel delusions which are now seen by insurance committees to have a disastrous bearing on actuaries' estimates and on their finances. Meanwhile, Pauline's health is bad, and that is very hard—on Peter.

No doubt a way will be found to ease *his* burden. But will nobody suggest to him that he himself can do as much, or more, than anybody to remedy the evil? Why cannot Peter see that it is not to his interest that his womenkind should be paid half his rate of wages for doing his day's work? Why is he indifferent whether or no they earn a living wage so long as he pockets his earnings at trade union rate? Into the trade union the woman is not allowed to enter. Outside it she has to drive such a bargain as she can for herself, "custom" having decreed that a woman may do a man's work (and her own day's work, too, upon the top of that), but shall never receive anything like a man's pay. On double tides of work and half rations Pauline's health breaks down, and her sick pay comes, "quite improperly," out of the men's earnings.

Then a solemn junta sits down to consider the wrongs of men, with every prospect of still graver wrongs yet to be revealed. To the real human significances of that deficit they remain, apparently, as blind and deaf as any assembly of nobles to the negligible discomforts of their serfs. If the women persist in being ill, they must be made to pay for it. And perhaps that is about as far as we can expect a public body to get on the road to justice when they undertake to handle women's interests and allow women no say in the matter.

The Status of Women After the War.

Speaking last week at Caxton Hall, at a meeting organised by the Women Writers' Suffrage League, on "The Status of Women After the War," Mrs. Fawcett expressed her belief that the progress of the Women's Movement had been much more rapid in the last twenty months than during any similar period of its previous history. Taking actually accomplished political facts, full Suffrage and eligibility had been won in Denmark, Iceland, and Manitoba, and there was a confident prospect of it in Alberta and Saskatchewan. There was also evidence of progress and marked change of public opinion in our own country. The tone of the Press had improved. Every newspaper was teeming with appreciation of the patriotic enthusiasm of women and the excellence of their work; many papers had avowed their conviction that Women's Suffrage must be conceded, and many well-known anti-Suffragists had courageously avowed a complete change in their opinions.

Mrs. Fawcett attributed this change mainly to two causes: first, the whole-hearted enthusiasm with which women of all classes had thrown themselves into active, unselfish work for their country; secondly, the splendid quality of the work which they had shown themselves able to do. This was, of course, no surprise to Suffragists, who had always known that the national habit of not employing to anything like their full extent the industrial and professional capacities of women was a waste of national resources and the worst kind of national extravagance. So long ago as August, 1914, the Executive Committee of the National Union had approached the War Office authorities with regard to training women in order that they might be able to take men's places in certain employments during the war, but their suggestion had been absolutely disregarded. If this advice had been taken women would have had many extra months for training in the various kinds of occupations which they were now being urgently pressed to undertake. Even now, notwithstanding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, no steps had been taken by the Government to open the higher posts of responsibility to women in the Civil Service. There was trade unionism in high places as well as trade unionism in the workshop.

Passing to the question of women's position in the future, Mrs. Fawcett said that she did not believe there would be the "sex war" that some people were prophesying. The same faculties, both material and spiritual, which had enabled people successfully to overcome the difficulties of the early part of the war would enable them to face the industrial problems which would arise after the war. On the material side, it must be realised that the nation is not made rich by keeping the female half of it doing work much below its natural capacity and ability, but by making full use of all resources and by being alive to the new wants of the world. On the spiritual side, a sense of brotherhood and common aims had been greatly strengthened by the experiences of the war, between men and women and between employer and employed.

After reviewing some of the splendid work that had been done by women during the war—notably that of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Mrs. Fawcett expressed her belief that all this first-rate work, and the popular attention which had been drawn to it, must make an enormous difference to the professional status of women. When they knocked again, as they assuredly would, at the doors of the legal and other professions they would not find the same dull, stupid resistance to their demands which they had found up to the present. The same line of reasoning applied to women in the industrial world. The national necessities of the war had led to an industrial revolution, which was probably as great and as important as the breakdown of serfdom and villeinage in the fourteenth century caused by the Black Death. Women were no longer being kept out of the skilled trades—as they have been in the past—but were being urged on all sides to enter them. They had shown, as *The Round Table* (March, 1916) puts it, "an adaptability and capacity which has upset many cherished beliefs and undoubtedly made a deep impression on the public mind." After the war it would be necessary for us as a nation to use to the utmost our productive capacity, and it would be more than ever evident that it was a suicidal policy to shut women out from occupations in which they had shown their capacity to do good work. They could never go back into the industrial serfdom of the past, and this in itself would have an immense influence not only on national welfare but also on their political status.

The experiences of the war had, Mrs. Fawcett thought, brought us far nearer to the realisation of our hopes about the franchise than we had ever been before.

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The Work of the National Union.

The following appeal has been issued by Mrs. Fawcett to members of the National Union and others interested in its work:—

"As you are aware, we have lately appealed to all our members to enable the National Union to send a Maternity Unit to the sorely stricken refugees in Russia, and we are still appealing to the public for the funds that are urgently needed for this beneficent work. At the same time, it is necessary to remind our members of the many other activities of the National Union, and of the need for funds to maintain our great Association, which, so long as it has the means to do so, is ever ready to initiate and organise new and helpful work for the nation.

"The experience gained during eighteen months of war has illustrated the enormous value of organisation and training. When the war broke out our machinery, though shaped for a political object, was still all in readiness for social ends. We had our trained workers used to co-operation and mutual helpfulness, and the motive power was there in our desire to help, so far as might be, in sustaining the vital forces of the nation during the present crisis. We had our organisation, our spirit of comradeship, and the readiness for personal self-sacrifice. All of these have been fully used; but, of course, the corresponding demands upon our funds have been very heavy.

"The resolutions passed at the recent Council Meeting—reported in The Common Cause of February 25th—convey an idea of the large field of work now before us. For this we shall require at least another £2,000 during the current year.

"All possible administrative economies have been effected, but further reduction for want of funds would not only cripple the work we are now doing but would seriously injure the prospects of Women's Suffrage in the future. We therefore beg you to send a SPECIAL WAR-TIME DONATION to enable those who are responsible for the work of our splendid organisation to carry it on without the additional anxiety which any want of funds would entail."

Sometimes we receive very kind letters with contributions to the General Service Fund. "It is with deep appreciation of every form of your labours that I enclose ten shillings, and very keenly I regret that it is all I can do to help. This week's Common Cause is most interesting. I am sending it to Rhodesia."

"I have pleasure in enclosing £2 for the General Service Fund of the N.U.W.S.S.," writes a nurse now on service abroad, "regretting that my professional duties have always prevented me from taking an active part in the work of the Society. I heartily wish all success to the splendid Social Service now being done by it, hoping that peace will, before very long, afford a chance for the renewal of propaganda of the fundamental principles of the Union."

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Mrs. Godfrey Tate, Simla ...	1	0	0
Miss Hilda M. Swanwick ...	5	0	0
Wolverton W.S.S.	1	10	0
Cambridge W.S.S.	24	0	0
Miss Lilian Talbot	1	0	0
Mrs. Harmer	2	2	0
Miss V. Thurstan (collected for Kazan)	4	10	0
Rhyl English Congregational Chapel Collection		18	0
Mrs. Stocks	1	0	0
Crondall, Crookham, and Ewshott W.S.S.		10	6
Sevenoaks W.S.S. (collection at meeting, March 31st) ...	3	1	6
Miss I. B. Harvey	5	0	0
	£3,390	16	5

Work Among Refugees in Russia.

Miss Moberly, the Administrator to our Maternity Hospital in Petrograd, writes as follows:—

"Perhaps a short account of the building of our 'barak' may be welcome. When we arrived in December we found that the Tatiana Committee was generously giving us the building and a sum of money for expenses—the building being already begun. We were taken to see it, and found a piece of rough ground, hard frozen, of course, surrounded by about fifteen feet of wooden wall. But when I gasped out that it was impossible to get it ready in time for the arrival of the Unit, everyone proudly pointed to the English Feeding House for Refugees next door, a still larger though simpler building, and said it was run up in exactly three weeks. One bitter morning soon after, the architect met, by appointment, the Grand Duchess Kyril, Lady Georgina Buchanan, and ourselves, and showed us the plans. The scene that morning was strongly reminiscent of the gardeners in 'Alice Through the Looking-

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Glass.' Instead of nine or ten workmen dreamily pottering about with bits of wood, smoking and chatting, I found about fifty frenzied creatures all flinging planks wildly in through every aperture, to form a floor which should have been completed days before; while their foreman divided his time between frightened rushes to the windows to see if the Grand Duchess had come and shouts to the workmen for more planks.

"Several alterations were arranged that morning, notably by the Grand Duchess's suggestion, the addition of a second storey, which is an enormous improvement, as it enables us to house the nurses. The 'barak' is in the heart of the Refugee quarters, and no rooms outside were obtainable within reasonable distance, except two unsuitable ones at prohibitive prices. So we have now three wards, with an isolation room, an operating room, office, sisters' dining room, consulting room, waiting room, linen room, kitchen, bathrooms, &c. The doctor, matron, and four nurses have bedrooms there, as well as our Russian secretary-housekeeper, a funny old thing, who speaks broken English.

"As the date for the official opening of the Hospital approached another spurt took place, the fifty workmen appearing, and working through several nights as well as days. But four days before the proposed opening it was manifestly impossible to finish, and the instant the opening was officially postponed all was peace and quiet again. From then on history has repeated itself—the architect, when he kept his appointments with us, which was rare, always assured us that in two days, sometimes in one-and-a-half, all would be ready. For three days before each opening date a spurt took place, always under tremendous pressure from Lady Georgina Buchanan, whose exertions have throughout been untiring, and who has practically been living at the 'barak,' bringing the whole weight of her authority to bear in directing workmen, sending telephone messages, and, latterly, even buying paint and fittings. The last ten days have been a long-drawn nightmare: the architect fell ill, genuinely, though opportunely for him; his foreman turned up, after twenty-four hours, to assure us that all would be well, as he would stay till it was finished. He then disappeared for good, leaving the workmen no orders, no materials, and neither money nor authority to procure them. This was on Friday, the opening having been arranged for Sunday. On Saturday the President of the Tatiana Committee came in person (for the second time), and again a profound difference was noticeable. So, now, except for such trifles as windows not yet made to open in the sisters' rooms, the absence there of any stoves as yet, we are fairly ready, and are very busy equipping and unpacking. The wards look charming, with white beds and deep pink linoleum, and four or five refugee women who were allowed in for the first time to consult the doctor were quite awestruck, and asked, 'Is it really for us?' One, a young widow, lost her husband in the war three months ago. She has a child of three, and is expecting a baby in a week or so. She came here and worked in a factory as long as she could, but got hurt in the side, and was convinced that the baby was already dead. The doctor reassured her on this point, so now she is very cheerful, only sure that she herself will not survive. If she does she means to go out as a wet nurse, having no other means of support, though what is to happen to the children remains to be seen.

"To the satisfaction of the much-tried Unit, who have been housed in every direction, wherever kind people offered hospitality, the Hospital has been formally opened. The religious ceremony took place in the presence of the Grand Duchess Kyril. The scene was the operating-room, and here the parish priest and his assistant, in their gold vestments and five singers in gold and scarlet-braided cassocks, chanted the service with their wonderful voices. Amongst those present were Prince Obolenski, Chief of Police; Hofmeister Valouif, head of the Russian railways; M. Chaplain, late Assistant-Minister of Justice, Mme. Sazanoff, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Korostoveyets, and Sir George and Lady Georgina Buchanan. But on the previous Saturday night the most distinguished visitor of all had arrived, undismayed by the noisy world of hammering and tramping feet—in short, the first baby. Though she did not come to the service, the service came to her, for when the operating-room had been duly blessed the little procession moved on to the other rooms, blessing each in turn."

Erratum.

We regret that in our issue of February 25th Sheffield was given as one of the towns in which Women's Interests Committees have been formed. No such committee has been formed there at present.

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DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list of March 16th	96,375	11	2½
Further donations received to March 24th, 1916:—			
Half proceeds of Entertainment held in Schoolhouse, Broughton, Peeblesshire, per Robt. Hogg, Esq., Headmaster	3	1	0
*A Few Clerks in Office of Leith, Hull, and Hamburg Steam Packet Co., per Peter Reid, Esq.	2	9	0
*Per John Irving, Esq. (for 2nd 6 months of "Wallacetown, Glencairn," Bed, Corsica)	25	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Employees of Messrs. R. W. Stewart & Co., Elgin Bleachfield (£5 2s. 9d.), Employees of Rubber Works, Dunfermline (£3 5s.)	8	7	5
Proceeds of Song Lecture by R. Cochrane Nisbet, Esq., of the Scottish National Song Society, per J. R. Gibson, Esq., Secretary (Serbian Refugees)	2	10	0
Miss A. Shirrett		2	6
*Per Miss Scott: From a Friend	1	1	0
*King's Sutton W.S.S., per Mrs. Browne, Hon. Treas. ...	4	0	0
*Per Miss Audrey Ash (for 2nd year of "Lady Gymnasts" Bed, Abbaye de Royaumont)	50	0	0
Miss S. Holliday (Serbian Children)		3	6
*Rev. D. R. Kyd, B.D. (Serbia)		10	0
Anon., per Dr. Elsie Inglis	1,000	0	0
B.W.T.A. Work Party, Dunning Branch, per Mrs. D. Wilson, Hon. Treas.	10	0	0
*Per Mrs. Wood: Part proceeds of Operetta performed in St. Columba's School, per Miss Waugh (to name "St. Columba's School" Bed, Corsica, 4th Bed)	25	0	0
Miss M. G. Jellicoe		2	0
*Per Mrs. Jefferd, Hon. Treas., Tiverton W.S.S. (Collection at Meeting)		13	6
*Per Mrs. Grundy, Hon. Treas., Southport W.S.S.: Collection at Flag Day (£51 13s. 6d.), Proceeds of Dr. Phillips's Lecture (£8 13s. 7d.)	60	7	1
*Per Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee S.W.H., per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas.: Glasgow Branch, Scottish Domestic Servants' Friendly Society, per Miss McLean (to name "Glasgow Branch, Scottish Domestic Servants' Friendly Society" Bed, Royaumont)	25	0	0
Mrs. Orr	5	0	0
Miss Weir (Royaumont) ...	10	10	0
Adam Brown, Esq.	10	0	0
West Kilbride and District Women's Liberal Association, Joint Secretary ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Wallace	2	0	0
Staff of Gallatown School, Kirkcaldy, per J. S. Reid, Esq., Headmaster, per Miss Bury	1	3	6
Staff, Abbotshall School, Kirkcaldy, per J. L. Bell, Esq., Headmaster, per Miss Bury	1	14	3
*Oxford W.S.S., per Miss A. Brabant	19	11	6
Red, White, and Blue Club, per Miss Hutchison, per Miss Bury (towards "Langtoon" Bed, Corsica)	2	14	9
Staff of E. Public School, Kirkcaldy, per G. Robertson, Esq., Headmaster (towards "Langtoon" Bed), per Miss Bury	2	4	0
Scottish Motor Traction Co., Ltd., per W. Thomson, Esq., General Manager, per Miss Mair	12	7	3
Miss Brown	1	0	0
Mrs. Pedersen	1	0	0
*Mrs. Jas. Lauder, per Miss M. Lauder (Serbians) ...	50	0	0
Per Miss Bury: Collected in Denfield Works, Kirkcaldy, per W. Lumsden & Son, Kirkcaldy	2	8	0
*Per Miss Harvey	1	5	6
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees, Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Britannia Works (£8 4s. 10d.), Proceeds of Whist Drive, Joint Political Committee (£10), Miss Jean Ballantyne (£1)	20	4	10
Mrs. Wood	1	0	0
Form of Little Girls, Grimsby (Serbia)		10	6
Mrs. Warner	10	0	0
Rev. Dr. Drummond, per Miss Mair	5	0	0
*Dorking and Peritt Hill W.S.S., per Mrs. Pollock, Hon. Treas.: Miss E. Garrett (£1), Miss Barnley (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Marshall (1s.), Miss Williams (1s.)	1	4	6
*Mrs. Stevens		10	0
Miss Hendeson (for "Stockport" Bed)		5	0
J. Wilson Brodie, Esq. ...	3	3	0
*Per Mrs. Clatworthy (to name "Gourock" Beds, I. and II., Corsica, 6 months, and "Gourock" Bed, Royaumont, for 3rd 6 months): Per Mrs. Young: Mrs. McLeod 6s., Mrs. Craig (4s.), Small sums (£1 10s. 5d.); Per Mrs. Henry: Misses Kelly (£1), Mrs. Kennedy (5s.), Small sums (£1 9s.),; Per Mrs. Adam: Mrs. Darroch (£1), Mrs. Mathie (5s.), Mrs. Morrison (5s.), Mrs. Warren (5s.), Mrs. Gilman (5s.), Small sums (13s. 3d.); Per Miss Johnston: Mrs. Gardiner (2s.6d.), Mrs. Mackenzie (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Lang (2s. 6d.), Small sums (£1 13s. 5d.); Per Miss Donaldson: Miss Dunlop (5s.), Small sums (6s.); Per Miss Campbell: Provost Campbell (10s.), Small sums (10s.); Per Miss Kennedy (4s. 3d.); Per Mrs. Clatworthy: Mrs. Whytock (5s.), Miss Findley (5s.), Anon. (5s.), R. Thom (4s.), Small sums (10s.); Nurse Barr's Meeting (£7 6s. 9d.); Royal Naval Torpedo Factory Employees (£39 5s. 7d.); Part proceeds of Concert (£15 14s. 10d.)	75	0	0
Per Miss Carter: Miss White (Chloroform)		10	0
Per Mrs. M. H. Tabor, Hon. Treas., India Fund for S.W.H., Saharanpur, U. Provinces, per Manager, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	201	3	5
*Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas.: *Messrs. John Cran & Co., Albert Engine Works, Leith (£2 4s. 9d.), National Union Railway Men, Edinburgh Branch (£2 18s.), Employees, Smith's Chemical Works, Gorgee (£1 0s. 6d.), Employees, Messrs. Mactaggart & Scott & Co., Loanhead (£1 17s.), *Women's Co-operative Guild, Norton Branch (£1 16s. 2d.), *Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, Edinburgh £9 6s. 4d.), Miss Amy Milne Home (10s. 6d.), *Employees, Messrs. Brown Bros., Rosebank Tron Works (£3 13s. 8d.)	23	6	11
*Per Miss J. H. Taylor, Hon. Treas., Falkirk W.S.S.: being half proceeds from Falkirk Ironworks collection (Serbians)	12	0	0
Per Miss M. A. B. Whytock: Victoria Park Church Sabbath School, Partick ...		19	6
Staff of West School, Kirkcaldy, per Miss Bury, per Miss Beveridge	2	3	0
*Per Mrs. Edwards, Hon. Treas., Irish Fund (collected in Ballymoney and District, to name "Ballymoney and District" Beds, 2 Beds, one for 1 year and one for 6 months, Salonika)	79	2	6
Miss J. H. Hepburn		10	6
*Proceeds of Sale of Teddy Bear Poems, Miss A. B. Haig	2	0	0
Per A. Miller, Esq.: Pupils of Granton School, Edinburgh		10	0
*Mrs. Ellingson	10	0	0
Per Mrs. Barrow: Proceeds of Meeting	42	16	11
Proceeds of Dr. Phillips's Meeting in Elgin, per Miss Craigie	13	0	0
Miss E. M. Fordyce (1 dollar)		3	10
*Per Miss E. M. Morshead, Launceston, Hon. Treas., W.S.S. (being balance of £50 due for "Dunheved" Bed, Salonika)	14	8	6
*Per Mrs. Fleming (for 2nd year of "Kelso Margaret" Bed, Salonika, £50; and "Kelso Margaret" Bed, Corsica, £50; £25 for "Yorkshire Margaret" Bed, Corsica)—See Supplementary List	125	0	0
Per Miss Hilda Pares		2	6
Miss Troup		5	0
Miss J. C. Thomson	1	0	0
"I" Chapel Dune ("Isabella" Bed, Royaumont)		2	6
Miss Isabella Laing	5	0	6
*Collected by Miss Doris Woodall (to name "Oxton" and "Jane" Beds in Millicent Fawcett Ward, Royaumont): Mrs. Woodall (£10), Miss E. Woodall (£1), Miss G. Woodall (£1), Mr. and Mrs. Cox (£5), Mr. and Mrs. Macleod (£8), H. Bowring, Esq. (£5), W. McDowell, Esq. (£5), E. Corkson, Esq. (£5), Mrs. Fox (£5), Mr. and Mrs. Ronald (£4), Mrs. Eshelby (£1), Miss T. Eshelby (£1), A. Van Grimsen, Esq. (£1), R. Dart, Esq. (£1), Mrs. Heap (£1), Mrs. Adams (£1), Mrs. Allan (£1), Mrs. Aspinall (10s.), Mrs. Bennet (5s.), Miss Moore (£1), Mrs. Brocklehurst (10s.), Miss Barker (5s.), Mrs. Brunner (5s.), Mrs. Crosfield (£1), Mrs. McArthur (£1), Mrs. Gavin (£1), Miss Gibbons (£1), Mrs. Ravenscroft (10s.), Mrs. White (£1), F. Feans, Esq. (£2 2s.), Miss Feans (£1), T. Arkle, Esq. (£1), Mrs. Cross (5s.), Mrs. Roberts (15s.), Mrs. Gordon (10s.), Mrs. Thin (5s.), E. Hutchinson, Esq. (£2), Mrs. Harvie (£1 1s.), Mrs. H. Woodhall (2s.), Mrs. Macfie (10s.), Mrs. Montgomery (5s.), Mrs. Thorburn (£1), Mrs. Reid (£1), Mrs. Wade (£1 1s.), Mrs. Hodgson (£1), Miss Boswell (5s.), Mrs. Bartley (5s.), Mrs. Alsop (10s.), Miss Watson (£1), Miss Beakbane (£1), Miss Ellis (5s.), Mrs. Aikman (£1), T. Currey, Esq. (£1), Mrs. Savile (10s.), Miss Cokan (5s.), Mrs. McCubbin (2s.), Miss Blyth (5s.), Miss de Wolf (5s.), Mrs. Knight (10s.), Mrs. Raynor (10s.), Mrs. Stevenson Jones (5s.), Miss Jevons (£1), Mrs. Moffat (10s.), Mrs. and Miss Owen (£1 1s.), Miss Jardine (£2), Mrs. T. Williams (10s.), Mrs. Ockliston (£1), Mrs. Leckett (£1), Mrs. John Williams (10s.), Mrs. Hope (£1 1s.), Miss K. McDowell (£2), Mrs. A. E. Gibbons (£1), Mrs. Mumford (£2 2s.)	103	9	0
Total ...	£98,472	10	4½

* Denotes further donation.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further donations to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Langtoon" (Corsica, 6 months) ...	Collected from Workers in Kirkcaldy, per Miss Bury.
"Wallacetown, Glencairn" (Corsica, 6 months)	Per John Irving, Esq., Boreland, Auldgirth.
"Lady Gymnasts" (Royaumont, 2nd year)	Per Miss Audrey Ash, 5, Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow.
"St. Columba's School," IV. (Corsica, 6 months)	Per Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmacolm, per Miss Waugh, St. Columba's School, Kilmacolm.
"Glasgow Branch, Scottish Domestic Servants' Friendly Society" (Royaumont)	Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee.
"Gourock," I. and II. (Corsica, 6 months)	Per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas., Gourock W.S.S., Greylands, Gourock.
"Gourock" (Royaumont, 3rd 6 months)	
"Ballymoney and District," I. and II. (Salonika, one for 1 year and one for 6 months)	Per Mrs Edwards, Hon. Treas., Irish Fund for S.W.H., Balmoral Drive, Belfast.
"Yorkshire Margaret" (Corsica, 6 months)	Per Mrs. Fleming, Abbey Row, Kelso.
"Kelso Margaret" (Salonika, 2nd year)	Per Mrs. Fleming, Abbey Row, Kelso.
"Kelso Margaret" (Corsica, 1 year)	Per Mrs. Fleming, Abbey Row, Kelso.
"Oxton" (Royaumont, 1 year, in Millicent Fawcett Ward)	Per Miss Doris Woodall, Fulwood, Oxton, Cheshire.
"Jane" (Royaumont, 1 year, in Millicent Fawcett Ward)	Per Miss Doris Woodall, Fulwood, Oxton, Cheshire.
"Jacobina S. Clark" (Salonika, 2nd year)	Per Mrs. Robertson: G. Clark, Esq., Kilmarnock.
"Eleanor" (Corsica)	Per Dundee W.S.S., per Miss Macintyre, Hon. Treas., from Readers of *People's Friend*.
"Dundee" (Royaumont)	Per Miss Macintyre, Hon. Treas., Dundee W.S.S.
"Dunheved" (Salonika)	Per Miss Morshead, Hon. Treas., Launceston W.S.S.
"Rabbie Burns" (Salonika)	Per Mrs. Thomson, per Miss McCulloch, Ayr W.S.S., per Glasgow Joint Committee, per Miss Morrison, 202, Hope Street, Glasgow.
"Lenzie" (2nd year, Royaumont) ...	Per Miss Duff, Lenzie W.S.S., per Glasgow Joint Committee, per Miss Morrison.
"Linthouse" (Salonika, 1 year) ...	Staff and Employees, Messrs. A. Stephen, Linthouse, Govan, per Glasgow Joint Committee.
"Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Employees" (Royaumont, 1 year)	Employees of Messrs. Harland & Wolff, per above.
"Lenzie Bohemian Club" (Royaumont, 1 year)	Per W. G. Sandeman, per above.
To name Bed	Per Miss McKenzie, Hon. Sec., Women's Com. Students' Representative Council, University, Edinburgh.

London Units Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service.

February, 1916.

	£	s.	d.
Bridlington and Scarborough Meeting, per Mrs. Catt (Speaker's fee)	2	2	0
Civic Service League, per Miss Taylor (Speaker's fee) ...	1	1	0
Miss Coates's Meeting	3	4	2
Miss E. J. Condy		10	0
Mrs. Connolly		8	0
Lady Cowdray	50	0	0
Croydon High School for Girls, per Miss Leaky	6	0	0
Per Mrs. Frankin: Proceeds of Concert	13	15	0
Mrs. G. F. C. Gordon ("Gordon Bed")	3	3	0
Mrs. Hinde		5	0
Mrs. Honey	5	0	0
Annetta A. Hunter		5	0
Miss M. D. Jesse		14	0
Mrs. Knight	1	10	0
Mrs. Lorimer		10	0
Mrs. Martelli	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice's Meeting	17	2	0
Mrs. Muirhead's Meeting ...	5	4	0
Miss E. M. Murray	1	0	0
Purley Society, per Mrs. Carter (Speaker's fee) ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Lorimer		10	0
Mrs. Sutton		10	0
Miss A. J. Ward		12	0
Per Miss A. J. Russell, Surrey Hostel	2	10	0
Hitchin Society, per Mrs. Smithson	1	1	0
Miss E. Thornton, per Mrs. Rand		2	6
Utopian Girls' Club, per Miss Hughes		8	6
Mrs. Wethered	2	2	0
Miss C. J. Wood, per Mrs. Rand		12	0

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

London.

The Golder's Green and Hendon Branch of the London Society held its annual general meeting on February 24th. In spite of the bad weather there was a good attendance of members, especially as so many are engaged till a late hour in war work. After the business meeting Mrs. Oliver Strachey spoke on "New Openings," and she was listened to with much interest and enjoyment by all present. Letters and messages of sympathy were received from Mrs. Barnett (President of the Branch), the Rev. G. Hudson-Shaw, and Rev. H. Trundle. The Rev. W. Orchard presided, and a resolution of appreciation of the way women have responded to the calls made on them during the war was moved by the Rev. J. Ross, seconded by Miss M. J. Matheson, and carried unanimously.

St. Albans.

Mrs. Stuart, Secretary of the St. Albans Branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and Mrs. Blenkin, The Deanery, made a very successful effort in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service. On March 17th Mrs. Blenkin kindly lent her drawing-room for a meeting at 5 p.m., and an appreciative audience was present to hear Mrs. Green on her experiences, with others, with a hospital unit in Serbia, and her account of the long and difficult two hundred-mile trek home. The Dean of St. Albans was Chairman, and in an excellent speech referred to the wonderful heroism, courage, and nobility of our fighting men, and to the wonderful capacity and power that women had, and to the amount of work that was done both at home and abroad by women of all classes. At the close of the address a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Green, on the proposition of Mr. R. M. Fowler, and Mrs. Green, when replying, thanked the Dean and Mrs. Blenkin for having arranged the meeting.

The collection realised £12 2s. 3d.

Lancaster.

Lancaster Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. organised a very successful afternoon meeting in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals on March 6th. After a very good concert, organised by Miss Norah Cassidy, Miss Gertrude Pares gave a deeply interesting account of her recent experiences in Serbia, and although the hall only held three hundred people, the collection amounted to over £24, and with the sale of tickets and donations over £35 was realised. Mrs. Paley, the local N.U.W.S.S. President, was in the Chair, and made a very good Suffrage speech, which was supported by Miss Mellor and Mrs. Ford, of Yealand. Mrs. George Barrow acted as Hon. Secretary for this meeting, and a very large number of the Committee and others helped in the organisation. The local literary society organised an evening meeting for Miss Pares, and as a result of the joint efforts, after expenses were deducted, the sum of £42 16s. 11d. was sent to Edinburgh.

Cirencester.

The annual meeting was held on March 10th. The announcement of the resignation of the President, Mrs. Percival, who is leaving the neighbourhood, was received with very great regret. Mrs. Percival has been President of the Society since its start, and the keen interest she has taken in it, and the innumerable ways in which she has helped it on, have done much to foster its growth. All Cirencester Suffragists realise that they owe her a deep debt of gratitude.

Miss Sterling was to have spoken on Polish Refugees, but she was prevented by illness at the last moment, and Mrs. Streeter very kindly took her place. £9 12s. was cleared, after paying all expenses, and a considerable amount of clothing was also promised. One large box has already been dispatched.

Camberley and District.

The annual business meeting was held on Friday, March 24th, at the Central Hall, Camberley, when the annual report and balance-sheet were duly adopted and the existing Committee were re-elected. The Chairman, Mrs. Besset, gave a report of the annual Council Meeting of the N.U.W.S.S.

A well-attended public meeting followed, at which Mrs. Flora Annie Steel gave an arresting address on "The Nation's Needs."

She emphasised the need for foresight and better utilisation of our resources, especially in relation to women, and protested against the age limit of thirty-eight for nurses in the Red Cross, by which excellently qualified nurses of long experience are shut out, and untrained girls of eighteen are admitted.

Turning to the question of the Government's appeal for economy, Mrs. Steel said the best way to realise the cost of the war was to reckon that every man, woman, and child in the kingdom was spending two shillings per day. How was this bill to be met? It was a significant fact that whereas France had raised 1,000 millions in one week, it had taken us three weeks to raise 650 millions, and there were few small subscribers.

It was surprising how much one could do without in the way of fewer servants, or by doing more work oneself. But behind all practical details, mistresses and servants must be imbued with the spirit of self-denial.

250 years B.C. the Buddhist Emperor Asoke had engraved on stone this edict: "Know, oh people, that true conquest comes not by the sword. True conquest comes by mercy and goodness, by kindness and charity, by truth and *self-denial*." The *habit of self-denial* was the greatest national asset at the present time because of its fructive influence on character. It was through character alone that we should win the war in which we were now involved.

The address was followed with the closest attention by a large audience, and the vote of thanks moved by Mrs. Hilson and seconded by Miss Campbell was warmly endorsed. Several copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and a collection of £2 10s. was taken towards the expenses of the meeting.

East Grinstead.

During the past few months the working parties held at the Suffrage Club have been continued regularly five afternoons a week, and 3,541 sandbags, a large number of garments for children of Polish refugees in Russia, and some sulphur bags for our men at the Front to wear, have been made. Five outfits for infants, made according to Polish patterns by a member and some friends, with which a greeting in Russian was sent, have been sent with the other clothes for the Polish refugees.

Over £60 was raised for the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and £32 for Red Cross purposes for the War Work Association. Some thrift meetings were got up, which, on the whole, were well attended. The Society is now affiliated to the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

Four members of the Committee acted as Registration Enumerators, and one was co-opted as member of the local Emergency Invasion Committee—one of the only two women in England to serve on such a committee. Two others represent the Society on the committees of the War Work Association, Ltd. Another member of the Society originated the idea of a toy-making and other competitions, which the War Work Association has taken up warmly and considerably developed. The toys, &c., sent in will be sold on behalf of war charities—the S.W. Hospital for one—on May 3rd.

Forthcoming Meetings.

APRIL 7.

Birmingham—Brotherhood Social Workers—Mrs. Ring 7.0

APRIL 10.

Birmingham—St. Mary's, Aston Brook, Motherhood—Mrs. Barrow 3.0

Birmingham—St. Basil's, Deritend, Motherhood—Mrs. Knight 3.15

Birmingham—Far Croft, Handsworth, Motherhood—Mrs. Ring 7.30

APRIL 11.

Westminster—42, Grosvenor Road—To discuss the formation of *Non*-alcoholic Public-houses—Speaker, Miss Graham Hope, of the National People's Palaces Association, Limited—Chairman, Miss Foster Newton (B.W.T.A.)—R.S.V.P., Miss Graham Hope, 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 4.30

APRIL 12.

Stevenage—Small Public Hall—Speaker, Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Hon. Sec., N.U.W.S.S.), on "Work of National Union during the War" 3.0

Birmingham—Bayley-Lees Memorial Hall, Handsworth—Polish Maternity Unit—Lantern Lecture—Miss Violetta Thurstan 3.0

Birmingham—Queen's College—Polish Maternity Unit—Lantern Lecture—Miss Violetta Thurstan 8.0

Reigate—Parish Hall—Annual Meeting Redhill, Reigate and District W.S. Society, at 2.45—Address by Miss G. Cooke on "The Maternity Unit for Polish Refugees in Russia and the Work and Position of the N.U.W.S.S. during the Present Crisis" 3.30

APRIL 13.

Leamington—35, Warwick-street—Speaker: Miss Bratchie, "Afterwards—What Then?" 3.0

Bristol—Study Circle at St. Agnes Vicarage

Birmingham—Stirchley School for Mothers—Motherhood—Mrs. Ring 3.15

Coventry—Lantern Lecture on Polish Maternity Unit, by Miss Violetta Thurstan 3.0

APRIL 14.

Bristol—40, Park Street—Hay Box Demonstration by Miss Blades 7.30

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

APRIL 8th—Airdrie—Town Hall—Chair, Rev. Mr. Gunson—Speaker, Miss M. Kerr—Object, White Elephant Sale on behalf of the S.W. Hospitals.

APRIL 13th—Lambeth—Lantern Lecture at Raleigh Hall, Effra Road—Chair, His Worship the Mayor of Lambeth—Speakers, Miss Pares on the Scottish Women's Hospitals, Miss Helen Ward on Women's Service—Admission free—Collection 7.30

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48a, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 8.0

Bournemouth—At 167, Old Christchurch Road—for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit Every Monday, 3.0—6.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street—March 29th 3.0—5.0

Bristol—Working Party at St. Agnes Vicarage—March 30th

Buxton—At Collinson's Café—Sewing Meeting for Manchester and District Field Hospital—Visitors invited Every Thursday, 2.30

Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3 to 6 p.m.

Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30

Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit On Thursday, at 2.45—4.15 p.m.

Guildford and District—Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals and Russian Maternity Unit, at the Office, 1A, Mount Street Fridays, 3.0—6.0

Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday, 2.30—6.0

Highgate—At 26, West Hill—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett—Members and friends cordially invited every 3rd Friday 3.0—6.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30

Paddington—22, Kildare Terrace, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Mrs. Barstow)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Reigate—For N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals and Maternity Unit for Polish Refugees—February 28th and alternate Mondays 2.30

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Tuesday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting Every Thursday, 2.30

Solihull—Church House—Working Party for making comforts for the Italian troops Every Monday, 3.0

Southampton—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road—Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.30

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4.30

Wakefield—St. John's Institute—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0

Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make sand bags Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30

Hospital Garments Every Wednesday, 2.30

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